THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 409. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ANY parties having claims on, or indebted to, the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS of Shanghai, are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned.

JOHN L. MACLEAN.
10ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12ae Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhai et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par mon chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

TO BE SOLD.

A FAST Sailing Fish Boat built in 1857, with fine accommodation and all fittings complete. As she now lies opposite Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Jetty. Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

THE fine teak built Barque *"NIMROD,"* 234 Tons Register and of large carrying capacity, now lying off the Shanghae *Dock-yard.*

She is in every respect a desirable Vessel, not only for accommodating Chinese Passengers, but having a spar Deck would be useful for a Receiving Ship or as a Hospital.

She can be sent to Sea immediately.

Any further information respecting her, and the terms of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf Shanghae, 30th April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MAXWELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.

General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager in Calcutta,..M. BALFOUR, Esq.
" *in Bombay,*..J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
" *in Madras,* ..DAVID ALLARDICE. Esq.
" *in Agra,* ....A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
" *in Lahore,*...T. BAILEY, Esq.
" *in Hongkong,* HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London.*

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPPERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPPERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPPERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SIBRAREB have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BENJ: A. WARDELL, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., ceased on the 31*st of Jany. last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.

WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.
26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the proceeding Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836, with a Paid-up Capital of SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS,

Has now Accumulated Funds Invested to an Amount

EXCEEDING ONE MILLION STERLING.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED ONE MILLION STERLING.

	1856.		1857.	
	£		£	£
222,080	..Fire Premiums..	289,500..	Increase	67,000
72,780	..Life Premiums..	110,980..	Increase	38,000
17,338	..Life Annuities..	27,000..	Increase	9,000
820,000	Accumulated Funds	1,088,000..	Increase	268,000

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal to be had on application.

The Income of the Company now exceeds £450,000 a Year.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE Premiums received on Fire Insurances in the year 1857 amounted to upwards of £239,000. Insurances are effected, at home and abroad, on Property of every description—the Premiums are moderate, the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. The Losses in 1857 were £165,000, and the sums paid in settlement of Losses exceed One Million sterling.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

LIFE Insurance in all its branches. The sum Insured by Policies issued in 1857 was £502,000; the Premiums thereon, £16,215 15*s.* 6*d.*; the total revenue from Premiums, £110,000. In addition to the foregoing, £26,995 17*s.* 7*d.* was received in purchase of Annuities. The Income of the Company is now upwards of £450,000 a Year. Prospectuses may be had on application, and attention is specially invited to the system of Guaranteed Bonuses.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai & Foochow.
29my Shanghai, 4th May, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July. 1856.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¼ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

RECEIVED PER MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and SUMMER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1857.

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS.

SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE, in 3 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 8 ℔ doz.
Do. MADEIRA WINE, in 3 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 "
Do. CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 "
Apply to
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

MAPS of INDIA
City of Delhi.
" Lucknow.
" Cawnpore.
Do. CHINA
Canton River.
Plan of Shanghai.
In Books and Sheets.
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 7th May, 1858.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM, 2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & CO.'s
tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.
Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.
NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.
English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.
ALSO,
Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.
Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER.
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.
GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.
Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
ft Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 14 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.
tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply
ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.
Apply to
SAM*L. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Offices do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHANGHAE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING 1859.

THE CHINA STAKES of Tls. 50 each. For all Horses.—English, Colonial or Stud Bred Horses to carry 11 stone, Arabs 9st. 7lbs. One mile and a half.

Number of Subscribers.

RULES.

Subscriptions to be made on or before 30th June, 1858, and the Stakes deposited. The Horses to be declared on or before 30th September, 1859.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

The Riders to be Members of the Hongkong or Shanghae Race Club or Officers of the Army or Navy.

Any Subscriber leaving China, may transfer his Subscription to a Resident, approved of, by the Committee.

Shanghae, 6th May, 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoang Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

The letter from "A SHIRTING MAN" is received, but cannot be inserted unless the name of the writer is communicated he will see that we have not neglected the subject.

LATEST DATES.

England.	April 9	Singapore.	May 14
Bombay.	May 1	Hongkong.	May 24
Calcutta.	—	New York.	
Galle.	May 6		

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 21st instant, FRANCES AMELIA, Wife of William Thorburn, Esq.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 28th May.	1858.	*Ending 28th May.*	1857.
22.—*Max.*	69 *Min.* 51	*Max.* 73 *Min.*	50
23.— „	65 „	72 „	60
24.— „	71 „	80 „	64
25.— „	73 „	78 „	57
26.— „	72 „	73 „	55
27.— „	69 „	70 „	62
28.— „	71 „	68 „	62

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills, 6 months sight, 6s. 1d.; First class Credits, 6s. 2d.; other Credits and Private Bills, 6s. 2½d., per Shanghai Tael. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs. 200; *on Bombay*, Bank Bills, Rs. 200, per 100 Shanghai Tauls.

OPIUM.

		Shanghai weight.
Malwa, *Old*	....fair demand	....Tls. 505 —
	New.... do.	.... „ 495 *a* 500
Patna, ...	do.	.... „ 570 *a* 575

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Scotland*, Rev. R. S. Maclay and family, Rev. Justus Doolittle and child. Per *Yang-tze*, Mr. & Mrs. Hart, Mr. & Mrs. McCartee, Messrs. Paton, Warren, and F. Harvey, H. M. Vice-Consul.

THE Steamer *Yang-tze* as usual has brought us the mail in advance of the P. & O. Co.'s packet, the dates are London 9th of April,—Bombay 1st, and Singapore 14th inst. The *Formosa* has arrived as we are going to press.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Notification of H. B. M. Consul on the 12th instant that "the intention to levy three candareens per piece on longcloths, woollens, camlets, &c., notified in a Proclamation issued by His Excellency Seé, Intendant of Circuit &c., has been abandoned and the Proclamation in question annulled" and notwithstanding a second Notification from H. B. M. Consulate dated the 15th, that "H. E. the Taoutai has distinctly declared that he was not cognizant of the fact that a percentage had been substituted for the proposed fixed tax, and that he would issue immediate orders forbidding all levy upon or interference with foreign Import merchandize"—we say despite these shuffling assertions on the one part and calm credulity on the other, the tax *is being levied* and purchasers of goods from foreigners *are paying* an exaction of one and a half per cent on their value.

We do not question the right of the Chinese authorities to tax their people in any way they please, but when a Proclamation is issued by them declaring their intention to raise money for certain purposes by an additional duty on imports, specifically declared to be foreign goods, it is an infraction of the Treaty which our Consuls are called upon by a firm and bold attitude to prohibit, demanding the withdrawal of the Proclamation as publicly as it was promulgated.

That the duty will be exacted in one shape or another no one doubts, and that there is an equivalent reduction in the offers for goods is obvious enough to holders, and buyers assign that as the reason.

The Governor of the Province is called upon to supply money for the exigencies of the state, he calls upon the Taoutai, who in his turn makes a demand upon a few leading merchants who have large dealings with foreigners. They arrange the business, consenting to contribute their quota and collect the same from the minor traders, with the Taoutai's authority, by a *squeeze* on foreign imports. These leading merchants reverently yield obedience with the hope of obtaining Buttons, Peacock's feathers and other insignia of Rank in requital for their patriotism, and the lesser ones do not care to refuse as they will lose nothing by it.

It is but the old Canton Co-Hong system amplified, under which those who had the privilege of trading with foreigners formed a Consoo fund by taxes on the foreign trade, independent of the Imperial tariff, from which considerable contributions were drawn for special state purposes.

This proceeding has happened most opportunely as a practical illustration of the financial system of this Government, as it affects the foreign trade, to which Lord Elgin's attention will be directed in framing the new treaty to be obtained from the Chinese; and at a moment when the trade is nearly paralized by other causes, and the question may soon arise whether it is politic to strengthen the position of the Emperor, and thus retard the final adjustment of our dispute, by assisting him with the sinews of war in paying any duties at all to the Imperial treasury.

BELOW we insert an *extra* that we published on arrival of the news from the Pei-ho on Thursday last, we have but little to add to it, the letters of several kind friends in that region giving interesting and graphic accounts of the affair being almost a reduplication of each other. We give the greater part of one to ourselves, and an extract from another to a friend who has kindly furnished us with it.

The engagement was witnessed by several of the staff, and civilians from boats and junks, out of range. One of our letters says that the French and English Admirals hoisted their flags, side by side, at the mast head of the *Slaney*, and led the gun-boats into action; this was an evidence of the *entente cordiale* being unimpaired. Capt. W. K. Hall (Flag) followed in *Firm*.

The beautiful way in which the *Cormorant* led was the admiration of all, the attack was not to begin from the gunboats until the Admiral hoisted the signal (yellow at the main) which soon went up when the forts fired at the *Cormorant*, had she not snapped the hawser she would have been in an awkward position for a short time.

The mandarins at the forts are said to have told the Americans and Russians,—who were considered semi-friends, at one of their interviews, that they were quite ready for the fight, and on the morning of the 20th, they sent a message desiring the gun-boats to move out of the river as they had been permitted to remain there too long already.

The number of Chinese in and around the forts is said to have been about 5,000 and 800 cavalry. They stood manfully to their guns whilst firing at a distance but ran accompanied by the cavalry, immediately the landing party approached. Their weapons were brass and iron guns, jingalls and rocket arrows; there were two brass guns which appeared to be new, probably cast for the occasion, one with Chinese characters signifying "Victory gaining" the other "Barbarian destroying." The French take one, the English the other. A mine or magazine in a 13 gun battery exploded by which several French officers and men were blown into the air. Another was on the point of being fired by the Chinese when some Englishmen discovered them, they were soon hung up on a gallows quickly erected for the purpose.

The number of Chinese bodies dead and wounded was not great considering the havoc that had been dealt out—not more than 100 were counted, many must have been carried away.

All the casualties except those by the explosion occurred on board. The guns of the forts appear to have been elevated for high water, the tide having fallen when the boats were opposite to them many of the shot passed over This may, to some extent, account for the French boats suffering most, they being higher out of the water. *Nimrod's* foretopsail-yard was nearly shot away.

A programme of the attack, which is said to have been admirably planned and gallantly executed, was made out for us but has not come to hand. It has probably gone on to Hongkong in the *Mississippi* with a trophy kindly sent by a friend to us (me).

We are not certain that the casualties given below are correct in number of wounded, and sincerely hope they may prove to be fewer.

WE give a hasty summary of the news received from the Pei-ho and will furnish further details in the *North-China Herald* on Saturday.

The U. S. S. *Mississippi* left the Gulf of Pecheli with dispatches from the Allied Ambassadors to their respective Governments on the 22d. She fell in with U. S. S. *Powhatan* at the Ruggeds and then proceeded on to Hongkong. The *Powhatan* brought in the packets for Shanghai and leaves immediately for the Gulf.

The attack on the forts at the mouth of the river took place on the 20th inst. On the previous evening the boats from *Calcutta*, *Pique*, *Furious* and *Fury* and from the French Squadron were towed by the Gun-boats to the entrance of the river and remained there all night.

On the following morning a message was sent in summoning the garrison to surrender, with a guarantee that all should be held intact, and at the close of negotiations duly delivered up. Two hours were allowed for a reply. None being received, as soon as the ebb tide began to make, at ten minutes past 10 o'clock the *Cormorant*, leading, advanced to take up a position on the north bank beyond the fort most distant from the fleet; on arriving abreast of the first fort, going at full speed, she snapped a hawser that had been stretched across the river, and the fort fired a shot at her. Steaming on, she run the gauntlet of all the forts, from which about 40 guns were fired at her, without returning a shot and reached the appointed place, when she commenced in gallant style and kept the fort in play until the boat division joined her. *Nimrod* followed and opened fire on the southern, that is, the first fort, causing a little diversion; and *Slaney* and *Fusée* with the English and French Admirals leading the Gun-boats into the action poured in shell, grape and rockets.

In 15 minutes the first fort was silent, and all the work was transferred to the northernmost forts on that side and those on the opposite side of the river. At noon the English and French Ensigns were flying on all the forts, north and south of the entrance to the Pei-ho. The shelling was kept up at intervals for more than two hours afterwards.

The landing party consisted of 1,500 or 1,600 men, French and English. The guns captured are numerous of all sorts and sizes. The forts will be demolished and abandoned.

The number of Chinese troops in the forts and camps is placed at from 10,000 to 20,000, and 800 cavalry.

Several suicides had taken place among the mandarins.

The forces were busy collecting guns and demolishing forts, a large number of junks, blocking the river about 12 miles up, were to be fired as soon as the flood made on the 23d, and a fort in the neighbourhood of them destroyed.

The *Belleisle*, Hospital-ship, arrived opportunely from Hongkong on the 20th. The *Surprise* is gone back to Ningpo.

Mr. Reed, U. S. Minister, is going to Japan.

The Expedition was to advance to Tien-tsin on the 22d.

The Tartars are reported to have stood manfully to their guns for the short time the fight lasted.

The casualties on the side of the Allies are unhappily great.

The strategy displayed in the plan of attack and the gallantry with which it was carried out are highly commended by all our correspondents.

CASUALTIES.

French.

Killed—	4 Officers (including 1st Lieut. of	
	3 Men.	(*Fusée*).
Wounded—	2 Officers.	
	57 Men (principally from the explo-	
	sion of a magazine).	

English.

Killed—	1 Officer (warrant officer).	
	4 Men.	
Wounded—	1 (dangerously)	Mr. Prickett 2nd
	16 Men.	(Mate, *Opossum*.

Total Killed and Wounded 88.

Extract from a letter dated off the Pei-ho, May 22d, 1858.

THE events of the last fortnight are all summed up in the capture of the Tákú forts, on the 20th, which was accomplished in the usual successful style of British-Asiatic warfare, where skill, practiced concert of action, and efficient weapons, are pitted against undisciplined crowds of inexpert levies whose weapons and forts are imperfect and badly served. The contest, from the time of firing the first to the last gun, continued just 2½ hours; and if the victory and possession of the forts does not promote the great objects of the quadruple alliance now made to open the Court of China, it is to be feared it will greatly retard them.

The Imperial Commissioner Tán Ting-siang, the Governor-general of this province, arrived at Tákú in the last week of April, and announced his appointment to each of the ministers off the Pei-ho on the 27th. He invited the Russian plenipotentiary to meet him on the 29th. The communications sent to the ministers were improperly written in respect to the suitable position of names and were returned to him to be corrected, which was done, and the correspondence opened with all the four powers. The Russian envoy met Tán on the 20th, and while he was engaged in his conference, the English and French gunboats entered the river right in presence of the meeting, and it was with great difficulty that the Chinese officers could be restrained from opening their fire on them. The strenuous dissuasion of the envoy succeeded, and they remained passive spectators of this movement. It was providential that this first meeting took place at such an opportune moment, for a collision at that time would have prevented much of the subsequent intercourse with the Chinese officials, in which the objects and character of foreigners, and the views of the Court of Peking, have been discussed.

The Russian and American ministers had each a meeting with Tán, at which he showed a strong desire to treat them politely; though foreigners are so much in the habit of ridiculing and disbelieving almost everything the Chinese do and say, unless it conforms to what we think or wish, that all this politeness and suavity were placed, by many, to account of their fears.

At his first interview, the American minister was received with politeness and evidently some constraint. He desired Tán to furnish him with a copy of the letter sent to Chancellor Yu-ching from Canton, and to show him his powers to treat as an Imperial Commissioner. The Governor-general assured him that as he was the highest officer in the province, the Emperor had deputed the same time: but Tán had no similar document to produce, and I suppose never did receive one, though there can be no reasonable doubt about his coming invested with as high a commission as any Chinese officer receives.

Before this interview broke up, he was asked to furnish satisfactory proof of the Emperor's readiness to receive a letter from the President of the United States, for unless that was given the letter could not be delivered, as one letter of the same kind, handed to Wáng Itch, Governor-general at Fuhchow, had been returned in a mutilated condition and unanswered. Until such an assurance was given the letter would be retained and negotiations upon the treaty suspended.

Tán and his colleagues said they would write to Court and procure an authorization. The good offices of the American minister to settle the differences between China and the Allies were spoken of, and they seemed very desirous to have the troubles brought to an end, and wished him to exert his influence to attain that object.

The answer about receiving the letter from the President was unsatisfactory and vague, and Tán was told that it was insufficient. Meanwhile, he had been writing to the English and French ministers, and asserting that he was empowered to deliberate with them on all subjects that had to propose. They wished to have him produce similar powers to those produced by Kiying, when he negotinted the treaty of Nanking, and furnished him with a copy, allowing him six days to send to the capital to get similar credentials.

The American minister had a second interview with Tán on the 10th inst., at which time they discussed eight important points, which had been handed in two days before. Tán had evidently studied these propositions, and the important ones were refused, viz. the residence of a minister at Peking and free navigation of the rivers. Considerable progress was made in obtaining a consideration of all the others.

He asked if the President's letter was brought, but the American minister desired first to see the Imperial placit, assuring him of an answer on terms of equality. This was promised to be copied out and sent in the morning, and of course the letter was retained.

From all that the Imperial Commissioner said, on these two occasions, the inference is plain that he has now powers as high as the Chinese government ever does give, or as high and full as he can obtain. He declares that Kiying *forged* those he showed to Sir H. Pottinger; but whichever of them is the storyteller, Kiying had every inducement to strain every effort and resort to any expedient to stop hostilities; while Tán has had no war and of course less fear. Whether the phrase used for *full-powers* or *plenipotentiary*, does not convey much more in Chinese where it is a new term, and may also mean *almighty* or *all-powerful*, is worth considering too, for its technical diplomatic meaning may be quite a different thing from its plain, etymological, meaning. Tán may have thought the foreign ministers wished him to ultimately *decide* everything, which seemed to him doubtless to savor of *treason* to his master.

The answer came from Tán on the 11th in respect to the reception of the President's letter, and was so vague, promising no reply to it in any way, that it was determined to break off further correspondence until he did furnish some satisfactory assurance that it would be properly answered. When this reply was taken ashore it was given to Tsien, the provincial treasurer, and a long conversation had with him, explaining the desirableness of complying with the demands of the plenipotentiaries, showing how much better, in many ways, it would be for his own government to allow access to Peking, even if it did not permit residence there, and that the remedy for piracy, insurrection, and other evils lay much in a stronger authority at the centre endeavoring to maintain upright rule in the provinces.

The Imperial Commissioner sent a reply, assuring the U. S. Minister that there would be an answer to the President's letter, and the next day another dispatch followed, containing a copy of the Imperial pleasure about it, and leaving no further excuse, by its directness and fullness, for withholding the delivery of the box. Captain Dupont of the *Minnesota* was deputed to deliver it, and after notifying Tán, that he might be ready to receive it, this officer landed with a small escort on the 18th inst. and marched up to the marquee, a boy flanked by four marines carrying it before him. To do honor to it, Tán had prepared a table draped with a yellow screen, and stood at the door as it approached; he desired that the box might be laid on the table, and as soon as this was done by Captain Dupont, he placed his own hand on it in token of his receiving it. It may be that there was quite enough made of this letter, but after the uncivil treatment of the former officer, it was not proper to make less of it. The Chinese have done all that could have been reasonably asked in this respect.

The discussion about full powers had resulted that either he could not or would not procure any more than he had. The Russian plenipotentiary had been striving to bring Tán to a fuller understanding of the necessity of getting more power to grant the proposals, even if he could not get any higher credentials. For a time there was a hope entertained that his praise-worthy efforts would succeed, at least so far as to permit the four ministers to proceed up the river with a small escort; but on Sunday Tán sent him word that the Emperor refused it wholly, though there was a change about the payment of claims for losses, which he would discuss. * * *

On Wednesday the gun-boats moved in with boats in tow, and on Thursday, the 20th, a summons was sent ashore at 8 o'clock demanding the surrender of the forts within two hours. At 10 o'clock the *Cormorant* moved up to her station and the forts opened fire. The contest lasted 2½ hours, and the Chinese stood to their guns manfully, firing off their large pieces several times, while the bursting shells were throwing up the dust and demolishing the walls of the mud fort in a surprising manner. The loss of life among them is probably not great, for they evacuated the forts as soon as the marines and others entered, and no pursuit was allowed.

The effects of this operation are yet to be seen, and it is impossible to infer anything. It was thought that more than 5,000 men were in and around the forts, though the Chinese said there were a myriad—and then, that there were three myriads—these will now scatter over the country and report the terrific fire which drove them out, and may lead the high officers to concessions; it may also lead to sinking junks and preventing further progress towards Tientsin.

OFF THE PEI-HO, 20th *May*, 1858.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Chinese obstinacy has, at length, forced on us the necessity of teaching them the same kind of lesson in the North, that has been already read to them in the South.

This forenoon the whole of the Forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho were captured by ourselves and our faithful and plucky French allies in a dashing style.

For more than a fortnight there has been a most provoking and unaccountable delay, until, in truth, the patience of all afloat was nearly exhausted.

However, on the 18th May in consequence of the continued perversity of the Court of Peking, which, it is said, replied to a second overture not only with evasion but with a strong dash of defiance and insult, the combative interests began to be again on the ascendant. The faces of the diplomatic corps exhibited a change, and an unmistakeable expression of pugnacity superseded the previous one of professional mystery which had endued them with a sphinx-like impenetrability. The disappointed naval men laid aside their grim and acetous expression of feature and condescended once more to smile. They felt that their hopes would not be again betrayed, when, on the morning of the 18th the formal orders were issued to the respective Captains, Commanders, &c., giving in detail the forthcoming mode of attack. This was so well expressed and unfolded, so neat a plan that it could not help giving pleasure to all who are fond of a brush and like to have a clear head and firm hand to guide them through it.

In compliance with those instructions (to use an Official phrase) the English Gun-boats, *Slaney*, *Staunch*, *Opossum*, *Bustard*, *Firm*, and *Lee*re, which were lying in company with the large vessels six miles from the river's mouth, on the evening of yesterday, the 19th, took on board, or towed in boats the landing parties detached from the respective ships. The French Gun-boats *Avalanche*, *Dragonne*, and *Fusée* with English Despatch-vessels, *Cormorant* and *Nimrod* being already inside the bar, lying quietly at anchor within range of the guns of the forts.

The evening was all that could be desired for the operation, the intention being to get all the attacking party over the bar before dark, in readiness to commence on the following morning. A bright sky, pleasant breeze and rippling sea contributed to give to the little gun-boats and their burdens the appearance of steamers and people hastening to a fete on a gala day, and this impression was still further assisted by the huzzaing and delighted looks of all concerned.

The orders were for the respective vessels to take the positions assigned to them with the first of the ebb on the following morning and engage the forts as soon as they got comfortably settled. Close upon 10 o'clock A.M. the bows of the gun-boats and vessels began to point up the river in the direction required. This was the signal to prepare. Till now the attacking flotilla were all pretty well in a heap and except an occasional spirt of steam or column of smoke exhibited no sign of animation. The forts also looked quiescent, but they presented an appearance of flaunting gaiety not quite in keeping with the business in hand, for in every bastion, rampart, and, indeed, wherever they could be stuck, small flags were fluttering to the morning breeze and conveying the idea to a western mind that some august birth-day or holiday was being ushered in, instead of a grim and portentous event, which was to settle the earthly career, it might be, of very many of them.

Exactly at ten minutes after ten o'clock, the *Cormorant* began to move ahead, her instructions being to proceed to the fort furthest off, which occupied a spit on the north bank of the river, and to keep it in play until a section of the gun-boats with their warlike burden, under the command of Capt. Sir F. Nicolson, who directed this part of the movement, could attack and land it at the convenient moment. As the shot ahead there was a sort of pause for a minute (probably when she snapped the hawser stretched across the river) until fairly abreast of the southernmost (the first) fort, when a puff of smoke from that battery announced that the Chinese had taken the initiative,—puff, puff, puff now followed in rapid succession but without drawing a single puff in return from the stolid *Cormorant*. On she kept the even tenor of her way, running the gauntlet of all the forts until she arrived at the appointed spot and then she set to work in capital style. Meanwhile, the *Nimrod* opened upon the south forts, creating a little diversion, immediately after the *Cormorant* started, and was soon backed up by her French compeers, and immediately afterwards the *Slaney* with Admiral Seymour's flag and the *Fusée* with the tricolor of Admiral Genouilly with other gun-boats following were observed spitting forth spitefully and with rapidity, shell, grape and rockets upon the southern forts. The effect was almost instantaneous. The fire from the forts, which at the commencement looked plucky, suddenly wavered and faltered; in five minutes more it became drooping, and in fifteen minutes the southernmost fort was silent, and its next neighbour giving forth now and then a spasmodic puff evidently in the last throes.

Leaving the *Nimrod* to deal with what remained of these two forts, the gun-boats moved further upwards. The *Cormorant* had meanwhile been joined by her other comrades and all were busy serving out shell, &c., to the most northern of the batteries, and to the fort on the opposite side of the river.

At 11h. 25m. firing nearly ceased from the forts in the lower reach, shelling from the vessels going on smartly; at 11.35 profound silence in all the three forts at the southern extremity, *Nimrod* silent and taking it easy, the English and French ensigns discovered flying in the north fort, but shell still playing occasionally on the country beyond, until noon, when the English and French ensigns were flying on all the forts, north and south of entrance to the Pei-ho.

Such is a very imperfect sketch of what has just occurred at the entrance of the Pei-ho. That it has been important and decisive, so far, cannot be disputed. In consequence of the delay the Chinese have had abundant opportunities afforded them of preparing for what might happen and they have not neglected them. The fortifications described in my former letter as contemptible were industriously repaired; new

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

batteries were erected and mounted with guns brought down from Tien-tsin; entrenchments were dug, abattis formed, sand bag breast-works and stockades planted along the banks of the river, and most remarkable of all, taking Chinese engineering into consideration, a battery was erected in rear of the south forts which covered and commanded them.

Two days before the attack was made, two Russian priests who had just arrived here from Peking, stated that all the guns at Tien-tsin had been moved down the stream and that large number of troops had been hurried on in the same direction, indeed, for many days previously the people on board the vessels inside the bar saw, in addition to the crowds employed on the fortifications, several arrivals of both infantry and cavalry, the latter, alone, it was said amounting to 800 strong. That masses of troops were concentrated behind the forts was perfectly evident from the clusters of tents which were plainly visible on the ground, all round the neighbourhood; some have estimated the number of 20,000 and from several reasons I am disposed to credit it. In the first place the capital is close at hand, where, no doubt great numbers of troops are constantly assembled, the distance to march is only 100 miles over a good country and excellent roads. Five weeks had been given for warning and preparation, and Tien-tsin is only 40 miles off, and able to furnish large numbers with abundant supplies of comestibles, therefore there is nothing improbable in supposing the troops to have been so numerous. That the mandarins were gathering confidence was also apparent. The tone of their communications were. It is said, not flurried from the beginning and latterly the style used to both Americans and Russians, accordingly to rumour, was far from yielding, or even particularly civil. It is a fact that both the American and Russian Commissioners. Mr. Reed and Count Poutiatine, signally failed in their endeavours to settle matters in accordance with the views of the now defunct Peace Society, and, if whispers are to be believed, got small thanks for their officious and uninvited interference. It is not to be doubted that perfect reliance was felt by the mandarins that their force was sufficient to resist all attempt to capture them, regarding our tiny gun-boats with profound contempt.

The result of the 20th has painfully undeceived them, for although the Chinese gunners opened fire briskly from the south forts, no sooner did the mosquito squadron begin in earnest than the effect became palpable, as has been already stated. Although the space to move about in was confined, not a symptom of confusion was to be discovered, nor did a single vessel take the ground during the whole of the affair, except the *Coromandel* about 2 P.M. Being devoted to hospital purposes and out of reach of shot she touched the shore and stuck in the endeavour to shift her station.

To a looker on the whole affair was very imposing and methodical, every thing appeared to move like clock-work. The darling little gunboats seemed to fasten like mosquitoes upon the forts assigned to them and never left off till they had attained their object, they were handled with a coolness and precision of which the service may well be proud, pitching into the Chinese forts with the pluck and tenacity of so many bull dogs.

[Our correspondent here recounts the casualties with a few observations which we must defer until a future day, and concludes as follows.]

Lord Elgin is said to have expressed great satisfaction with this recent though somewhat tardy backing up of his resolute and admirable policy. The ice is now broken and the stream will either carry the Allies to a speedy and advantageous settlement or to Peking.

Y. C.

We have not heard of any *Peking Gazettes* being received, and the following is the only notice we have of the insurgents.

The long-haired rebels are reported to be in possession of the cities of Kü-chau foo, Kiang-shan hien, and the Chang-yuh shan pass, in Chehkiang province.

ROBERT FORTUNE, ESQ.

Some weeks back a notice of Mr. Fortune's appointment, as agent of the Government of the United States in China, was copied into our columns from a New York paper. Mr. Fortune arrived in Hongkong about the end of last month; and after remaining in China for a year and procuring a supply of tea plants and seed, will then, we understand, proceed to the United States, there to superintend the enterprise in which he is now engaged. Few foreigners have travelled so far and wide over China as Mr. Fortune, or left more favorable impressions among all classes of the people. And he will, we are sure, on coming back and appearing again among them, receive a most hearty welcome. He has our best wishes for success, on this his *fourth visit* to the celestial empire.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald:

Right glad I am, Sir, that you have, in your last two papers, drawn attention to the watercourses of China, and that it is your purpose to follow up your inquiries and give your readers new details regarding the rivers and commercial towns situated on their borders.

But where can you find the desired details? Echo answers, *Where?* I have no doubt that much may be learned from intelligent natives, scholars and merchants and mandarins. The Chinese and their books, however, are but very indifferent helps; and all the researches made and recorded, hitherto, by foreigners, are unfortunately most unsatisfactory, for all purposes such as you have in view.

Du Halde's descriptions were doubtless very good, so far as they went, in the times in which he wrote. But in China, the rivers do not, like the people, everlastingly travel on in their old courses. Your native correspondent has cited a case in point, in his note of the Yellow river. So over all the plains of Kiangnan, for hundreds of miles, many of the deep channels seem to have changed their courses.

Williams' Map and Middle Kingdom—taking them all in all,—afford us the best foreign aid, now at command, for learning the geography of this country. But far more elaborate details are required than are to be found on that map and in those two closely printed volumes.

I hope that I shall not be thought too intrusive if I suggest one or two inquiries, for the consideration of those whom this matter may concern.

Going on the supposition that the negotiations between the Celestial Empire and the Four Treaty Powers will terminate this year, or the next, or some one following, and on the certain knowledge that the Chinese authorities cannot suppress piracy on their coasts and rivers, and are not likely in this generation to undertake any coast or river surveys,—these points being settled in the premises, I then have to inquire if the suppression of piracy and the survey of the water-courses may not be undertaken by the foreign ships which must, for a season, be retained on these coasts?

Collinson and the lamented Mr. Bate did much excellent service, many years ago, by their coast-surveys; and the Charts, which they and a few others worked out, are the best we have. The Americans have done something in the same line, on the coasts of Japan, and at the mouth of the Pei-ho. What the French and Russians have performed, in the work of nautical surveys, I do not know.

Now as these Four Powers are in friendly correspondence with each other, and have in the Chinese waters so many ships and so many able men, why, I beg to press the inquiry, *why may not the desired surveys be immediately commenced?*

Long lines of coast and the entrances to several of the rivers are quite unknown to our navigators. All round Hainan and the adjacent coast, all round Formosa and the embouchure of the Yellow river, our surveys are very incomplete. Take the last named locality, and I would like you, Sir, to inquire of your naval friends, how the land there lies, and where are the deep channels? If I rightly understand your native correspondent, the Yellow river has ceased to empty its turbid waters into the "Yellow sea." Now is this really so, and if it be thus, then pray can you, or any of your correspondents, tell us what becomes of the waters of that geant river?—Yours,

MERCATOR.

May 25th, 1858.

(Communicated.)

Christian Philosophy, and Christian Example, the Key Stone to Chinese Regeneration.

"There is only one way in which Philosophy "can truly become popular; that, which tells "man of his Divine Origin and Destiny, of his "Heavenly Duties and calling: this, instead of "puffing him up, humbles him, and to be efficient, should flow down from a Higher Sphere. "In Christian Philosophy, the ladder has come "down from Heaven, and the Angels are con"tinually ascending, and descending, along it."

We insert elsewhere a few extracts from an able article, which appears in the March number of the *Dublin University Magazine*, by "*an Eastern.*" We are much struck with the similarity existing between the superstitions of the Hindoo, and the national bigotry of the Chinese, in the effect either produce upon the life, aim, and objects of their respective devotees, provoking dissimulations, debarring any amelioration in the condition of either race, and totally absorbing all Higher aspirations of their nature, an *entombing* in short of all the less sensual parts of their Being; call it Religion in the one, or Aristocracy in the other—or by whatever name may best express its character—Spirituality, and Faith, may be observed therein to hold their place, qualities which if used, and practically applied, may, aided, strengthened, and encouraged by example, be made the foundation whereon a comely structure of Christian Graces will in due time be raised; in soil possessing germs of such fertility, the seed of The Spirit will not be long in taking root, the work of Western Nations towards the attainment of those "*elevating influences of a Higher Civilization*" arming with fortitude, hope, and strength, the toiling Missionary on his way, will then have commenced. But—"he who is not with me is against me he who gathereth not with me scattereth"—spake the *Prince* of Peace. Example, in certain cases, is the Father of Felony; hence, whether the most culpable? he who with the knowledge of evil induces it? or, he who *not* knowing evil adopts and practices it? We are inclined to the opinion that the mode of treatment prescribed in the extracts we have already referred to, towards reform of the native character, may be made applicable as well to the Chinese as the Hindoo:—"the assiduous culture of European knowledge, tastes, and ideas, strengthening the understanding, improving the moral tone of society, combined with a general cultivation of the *English language*" assimilating in some degree the natives of China in language, manners, and opinions to ourselves, are we believe the true and only means whereby a pure and lasting civilization will be attained. Philosophy is not wanting among them to inspire hope of better things than their most peaceful moments have experienced, but it is Philosophy of *earth born origin*, a gracious provision indeed *before* the Gospel light appeared, a blessed "Queen of night," holding in reins of mercy the flickering spark of man's immortality, *until* the Sun of Righteousness should in full Glory appear. Heathen Philosophy, has with the Chinese had fair trial, the result of its workings upon the heart is of more than doubtful virtue, regeneration requires a Philosophy of *Divine* origin; as impossible is it for the running stream to feed its source, as for that which is born of earth to supply food from Heaven, this is the *privilege* of *Christian* Philosophy alone, it is the *Work of The Spirit*. That many precepts from our code may find counterparts in the writings of Confucius and other sages of Oriental birth is not remarkable, but that the latter, or any of Heathen origin, can *regenerate* the Heart it would be impious to affirm—this is the work of The Spirit and of Him *only*. Spiritual ardour of such strength as to impart complacency to all the evils Life is heir to, is not in man's nature by *birth, lethargy* it is true is the fruit of sin, but has the criminal on the rack, the innocent victim under the torture of confession, the unjustly condemned suppliant under the edge of the knife, no hope of happiness and peace in a state beyond the tomb? Let not lethargy then be used a *plea* against any sense of immortality, the link which has been lost—but by God's grace will ere long be found—is that which unites such patient abiding nature *to* that philosophy of Heavenly birth—the *link* is The Spirit, the *philosophy* is *Christianity*—"Paul may plant," "Appollos may water," but God *will* give the increase. Enlightenment of the mind precedes attachment of the heart, as light of day precedes its warmth, but knowledge of Heavenly birth is that *only* which can lead the soul thitherward.

We therefore as Journalists on Chinese Soil, venture to introduce in our next number, lacking space in this, a few *Principles* in Christian Philosophy, partly taken from an eminent Divine of the English Church, not despairing that they, one or more, may be as the good seed, which scattered to the four winds of Heaven brought forth fruit after many days, and may indnce a deeper acquaintance with the *system* of that Religion which impels us Western strangers *hitherward* and *onward*, until all the ends of the world are united in one brotherhood of fellowship, and Praise to Him to whom *alone* Praise and Glory are due.

(From the Dublin University Magazine, March, 1858.)

Brahminical Superiority.—*This is the "Indian difficulty."* It bars the way to all progress, and must be removed, ere civilization can penetrate below the surface. That it is a delicate thing to meddle with must be acknowledged. That it is an irremediable ill, no one will admit who has faith in the future of India, or in the great destinies of the human race. A tender but firm hand is required; and, in God's appointed time, will doubtless be found to execute the task. Meanwhile we hope, in the sequel, to indicate one step at least, towards its accomplishment.

Caste remains; its divisions more impassable; its effects worse than ever. Beneath its fatal shade virtue and ambition equally perish, for it holds out no encouragement, save in the favoured class, to either. What can be expected from such a system? It attained its limits of perfection centuries ago; and has ever since been sinking to decay. To talk, therefore, of civilizing the Hindoo by flattering the "best features" of his superstition is absurd.

But objections arise to plans of civilization, in the ignorance of Europeans, as to the nature of the materials they have to work upon. Years must be spent in the study of the native languages; years more in exploring the dark labyrinths of native character. * * * * * *

The young theorist's generous ardour to promote the welfare of the subject people becomes damped by the constant instances of villany that come before him, and by the base ingratitude which generally rewards his promotion of any particular individual. He comes at last to feel his personal convenience concerned in the maintenance of things as they are. Unless strongly imbued, with all-embracing, all-enduring Christian love, he loses all anxiety for a race so mean and worthless, and ends by devoting himself solely to the mechanism of his department, without any effort at changes which he now finds would meet with much opposition from his colleagues, and entail a good deal of present inconvenience on himself; while their fruits, if any, must be left to be reaped by the generation which is to succeed. * * * * * *

The growth of European ideas implies a spirit of inquiry that extends to all nature, producing elevated views of creation, and, by the sympathies which kindred pursuits and common aims engender, embracing all scientific workers in one brotherhood of intellect. It leads to the study of human nature, of political philosophy, and of the numberless plans of social amelioration sketched out by the masters in either science. Who can doubt that familiarity with this region of thought would do much to elevate the native mind from the mire of superstition and ignorance, in which it is at present plunged?—that it would substitute higher standards of action for those of duplicity and selfishness? What latent sparks of generous enthusiasm might not be kindled by the examples of that self-immolation, on the altar of faith and conviction which alone is truly sublime. The process must be gradual, the sower living not to reap the harvest. But if our principles be right, it behoves us to have faith in them, and still to labour on; confident that though our individual achievements may be obscure as those of the coral insect who toils and struggles towards the light beneath the depths of the Pacific, we still are performing our allotted share in a great work, whence in due time, a new world may arise. Nay, let the mass remain for some time polluted and ignorant as this day. Some minds, at least, of lo tier flight, will soar to meet the first rays of the sun; and such minds it is which in every age and nation, undeterred by obloquy or peril, scatter seeds of thought that germinate throughout a people—in some as new knowledge, in all as new opinions.

But if the spread of European ideas be thus desirable, the question immediately rises—"What means are to be employed for effecting such a revolution?" The inquiry is of vital importance. It will be admitted that the very feebleness of the native's character lays him particularly open to the influence of surrounding ideas; while his quickness of perception makes him a ready imitator. * * *

Ages of oppression, in addition to other vices, have engendered a selfishness and apathy which are unmoved by the most harrowing scenes; and, in contests for empire especially torture and death have been so universally the portion of the vanquished, that mercy is never ascribed to any higher motive than fear. * * * * * *

But whence is to come this improvement among the Indian community? Where shall we find a lever powerful enough, or the hands to work it, which shall overcome the inertia of so vast a mass of ignorance, increased from age to age by fresh accretions of falsehood and superstition? The lever to be applied is *European thought*; the hands that wield it must be those of Governors conscious of their power; the fulcrum must be found in those common sympathies which extend thoughout the human family, and those remnants of our nobler nature, wrecks of man before his fall, which indicate at once how much we have deteriorated, and to what we may attain.

To bring this great engine to bear, will require a general cultivation of the *English language*. We say English; because there is no other European language which we, as rulers, can diffuse and cultivate to perfection. * * * * * *

We have forgotten that lesson which history so constantly inculcates—that the institutions of one country cannot become vital and efficient in another of different language and different traditions. We have plainly began at the wrong end; and our first task should be to assimilate, in some degree, the natives of India in language, and manners, and opinion, to ourselves, ere we attempt to build up a political structure which presupposes these things as its basis.

Examples are not wanting to illustrate the course we ought to follow. Greek civilization, Roman refinement, spread only where their language became the ordinary medium of intercourse. Our own early literature and laws were nurtured at a Roman breast; and still the nature of the nursing-mother is vitally inherent in the vigourous offspring. All over Europe it may be said that a Latin civilization gained permanent footing, only as the Latin language, and with it Latin reflections, arguments, and forms of thought became familiar to the nations. Such we should make the English language in India—a difficult task, no doubt; but not invincible to the energy, wisdom, and courage which constitute the safest vindication, and can form the only secure basis, of our empire. No time could, in all probability, be chosen more favourable to the attempt than the Era of Reconstruction which is about to commence. Justly exasperated, as we have been, our duty, as rulers of India, is still to promote the welfare of its people. In the day of our might, let our aim be beneficent.

The first difficulty that presents itself to the diffusion of the English language in India, is that which comes from the *scarcity of Europeans.* * * * * * * *

Promising boys, who would probably themselves become good teachers, should alone be placed under the instruction of these masters; and a vigilant superintendence should be exercised by properly qualified inspectors. As native pupils attained proficiency, they should be distributed through the country as teachers—without, however, ceasing to import a number of Europeans to co-operate with them.

When our language once becomes familiar, books will flow in. Books speak to all; they force themselves on none. The native, not assenting to their opinions from mere complaisance, would be the more likely to weigh and be influenced by them. New regions of thought would open to his mind; and finding himself addressed in language as elevated as that intended for European readers, he would be in a manner forced up to a European level of intelligence.

We have run over our Indian papers and gathered a few items from the *Friend of India*, *Englishman*, *Colombo Observer* and others which may be found interesting.

The *Hurkaru* says,—

That within two months there will be at least one thousand convicts on the Andamans. The ticket-of-leave system will be introduced, and those who conduct themselves well are to have their wives and families forwarded to them at the public expense. In short, the Andaman Islands are to be held in abode of a sort of happy family, whose head is to be the King of Delhi.

The *Englishman* gives the following from Lucknow of March 22d,—

The city of Lucknow is at last in our possession, and the fact is officially announced by the Commander-in-Chief. The campaign however is not closed, and it is probable that we shall move upwards through Oude with a force of 10,000 Europeans, through a hostile country, so that there will be plenty of arduous work for us all. We have however no fear of the result of our move, though our march upwards will be further from the base. A garrison of 8,000 Europeans, most of them newly arrived regiments will hold Lucknow, and keep the natives in order. Jung Bahadoor is anxious to withdraw his forces to Segowlie, on account of the hot weather, but the Government are desirous he should continue in the field. He starts to-morrow with four Regiments of Goorkhas to pay the Governor General a visit at Allahabad; the remainder of his contingent marched this afternoon to Nawabgunge on the Fyzabad road, and there await further orders.

and in another letter of the same date,—

We had a skirmish yesterday: 350 sepoys opposed us, *each* of which was killed, their muskets, ammunition, and all, including an elephant falling into our hands. Nearly all this was done by Wale's Horse and in good style. Four Wale was killed, and three Officers slightly wounded. A large male elephant attached to the 7th Hussars went mad two days since, threw off his load, charged the men, broke the ribs of one of the 78th, and then finished the evening by rushing into camp at midnight. The pickets fired at him, and he bolted, and has not been seen since. An Officer with four of Hodgson's men with spears, and two camel men went after him, but could not trace him.

another letter of the 23d states,—

That they believe there the fighting is nearly over, the whole city being completely in our possession. On riding through it, not an armed native was to be seen, and the Bunneahs and Shopkeepers were all opening their shops resuming traffic as before the mutiny. In a native house near Banks' residence was found the Irish paper the *Nation*, dated either the 9th or 10th January, which was afterwards copied into the *Home News*, to the effect that the glorious sepoy had licked the British tyrants, which fully indicates how the knowing ones tried to deceive their ignorant brethren.

and again from the same camp on the 24th a writer says,—

"The hot weather is coming upon us rapidly. Government are not favorable to a move at present towards Oude beyond, and with the numerous forts in Oude to be razed, and with the provinces entirely subdued previous to further operations. The Commander-in-Chief holds other views, and pending the settlement of the different questions, here we remain. Perfect secrecy is observed as to military operations. The rebels are said to be again concentrating near Baraitch, and will give us fresh, though but short trouble."

The same Journal has received letters from Azimgurh, referring to the defeat of a small force of H. M. 37th foot and 250 Madras Cavalry, the whole under the command of Colonel Dames who had a fight with some rebels in the neighbourhood of Azimgurh in which, it is stated, Colonel Dames had his horse shot under him, Captain Bedford killed. They were besieged in a fort but had been relieved by some men from Benares, and a large force under Sir E. Lugard had proceeded for Lucknow.

and another of the 31st March mentions,—

That the town's people were gradually coming into the City again, and that many of the Shops had been—re-opened for business. It was still however necessary to keep a strict look out, and neither officers or soldiers were allowed to walk through the streets at night.

It has already been mentioned that the 4th Bengal Light Cavalry have been disarmed. A correspondence between a Jemadar of the Regiment and the Oude Mutineers having been discovered, one hundred and sixty of the men were put into confinement and brought to trial; sixty are to be hanged and the remainder transported for life; the horses which they intended to seize have been made over to the 9th Lancers.

The *Colombo Observer* quotes the following from the *Overland Athenæum* of 8th April:—

The despatches narrating the final siege of Lucknow have not yet been published, so that we are unacquainted with either our own loss or that of the rebels. In another column however will be found a nominal roll of the killed and wounded among the officers and men of the Commander-in-Chief's army, from the 2nd to the 12th March, from which it will be seen that the casualties amount to 112. On the 22nd of March Sir Colin Campbell issued the following General Order on the fall of Lucknow.

"The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the Army on the reduction and fall of Lucknow.

"From the 2nd till the 21st of March, when the last body of rebels was expelled from the Town, the exertions of all ranks have been without intermission, and every Regiment employed has won much distinction.

"The attacks on both sides of the river Goomtee ably conducted by the Generals and Commanding Officers of Brigades and Regiments, have been sustained by the men with vigour and perseverance, the consequence being that great results have been achieved with comparatively moderate loss.

"His Excellency returns his warmest thanks to the troops.

"Every man who was engaged either in the old garrison of Lucknow, in the relieving Forces, or at the Siege which has now been terminated, may rest satisfied that he has done his duty, and deserves well of his country."

The city is now completely clear of the rebels, not a single armed man is to be seen. This state of things is tolerably satisfactory, but, as thousands of the insurgents must have escaped, most probably in the direction of Bareilly, whither it is believed the Queen mother has gone—it cannot be regarded with feelings of unmixed satisfaction, as the final fight is still postponed to some other day and place. For this however it is stated the Commander-in-Chief is not responsible. He wished to attack the rebels in their various positions, drive them into Lucknow, completely surround that city, and come down upon them with one tremendous coup. Had this plan been followed it is probable that not one rebel would have escaped; by the one which was followed—said to have been dictated by the Governor General—thousands have done so and now they have to be hunted down in small parties. The army of Lucknow which consisted of 22,161 men, of whom 17,024 were Europeans and the remainder natives, has been broken up. A portion of it will remain at Lucknow and other portions have been despatched to the Upper Provinces, Goruckpore, Cawnpore, Benares, Dinapore and Allahabad. The army while under Sir Colin was composed of Artillery, 2,303; Cavalry, 1,998; Infantry, 14,570; Sappers and Miners, 354; Pioneers, 705; and Royal Engineers, 203.

and also from the *Madras Spectator* 16th April,—

The *Englishman* states that of the large force under the Commander-in-Chief, 8,000 men will be retained at Lucknow, the greater portion of which will be equipped as flying columns, so as to be ready for any emergency at a minute's warning; 10,000 men are to be apportioned to the North-Western Provinces, whilst the remaining force is to be distributed between the districts of Benares and Dinapore, and from the fact that the rebels, no sooner defeated in one place and dispersed, shortly re-assemble in another, there is every probability that our troops will be constantly called into requisition, and thus the campaign be prolonged through the hot season.—Major General Low, and Sir Archdale Wilson the hero of Delhi, are passengers by the steamer. The latter during his short stay in Calcutta was hospitably entertained by the Artillery at Dumdum, the Bengal Club, and the U. S. Club; there was some intention to present him with a public address, but time did not permit of carrying the compliment into effect.

The Board of Revenue has submitted to Government a statement of the proceeds realized in the year 1857, by the sale of Behar and Benares Opium of the provision of the official year 1855-56. The net revenue derived from this sources is estimated at Co.'s Rs. 351,50,000, being more by eighty lakhs than that obtained the preceding year, and the highest amount of net revenue ever yet derived from Opium in any one year.—*Englishman.*

Warlike Preparations.—When Sir William Scrope was about to charge with his troop at the famous conflict of Edgehill, at the opening of the parliamentary campaign with King Charles I., he said to his young sunpgence of a son, "Jack, if I should be killed, lad, you will have enough to spend;" to which the witty rogue answered, "And, egad, father, if I should be killed, you'll have enough to pay."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *June*, 1857, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for the past 7 years.

June 1857.
11 rainy days.

	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.
1	67	59	16	80	64
2	75	64	17	82	68
3	80	66	18	80	69
4	85	65	19	82	72
5	87	67	20	85	75
6	75	68	21	80	74
7	82	69	22	87	74
8	84	71	23	90	77
9	80	68	24	90	75
10	78	70	25	80	73
11	80	70	26	85	73
12	84	69	27	90	77
13	78	64	28	90	76
14	75	64	29	90	78
15	74	65	30	85	70

Average of last 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 80, *Min.* 69. Rainy days 10.14.

To be continued monthly.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHIPS OF WAR
IN THE GULF OF PECHELI.

Names	Guns	Rate	Commander
—British—			
Belleisle	6	Hosptl-sh	J. R. Rodd
Bustard (92)	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. F. W. Hallowes.
Calcutta	84	Flag-ship	{Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Cormorant	6	Sc-at g-vl	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	5	St-vessel	Lieut. S. Douglas.
Cruiser	17	Sc-at st	John Bythesea
Firm (81)	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. G. G. W. Nicolas
Furious	16	P-wl st-fri	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury	6	P-wl st-vl	C. T. Leckie
Hesper	4	Sc-at sto-s	W. H. Fawckner
Leven (84)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. J. S. Hudson.
Nimrod	6	Sc-at g-vl	Roderick Dew
Opossum (94)	4	Gun-boat	C. A. Campbell
Pique	40	Frigate	Sir P. W. Nicolson, Bart.
Slaney (83)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. A. H. Hoskins
Staunch (91)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. L. Wildman
—French—			
Audacieuse	50	Frigate	Vrignaud
Avalanche	6	Gun-boat	Lafond
Dragonne	6	Gun-boat	Brou
Durance	12	Steamer	Trébuchet
Fusée	6	Gun-boat	de Carpégna
Mauritin	12	Steamer	Darrès
Mitraille	6	Gun-boat	Herranger
Némésis	50	Frigate	{Rr.-Admi R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Phlégéton	8	Steamer	Lévêque
Primauguet	8	Steamer	Thoyon
Rémi		Ch-str	Laen
—American—			
Antelope		Ch-str	Lynch
Minnesota	41	St-frigate	S. F. DuPont
—Russian—			
America	6	Steamer	Chihachoff

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. EVANS,
Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.
N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.
PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.
Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,
ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
WHOLESALE,
MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;
On moderate terms.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Bruzier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.
Boiler Plates from 1/8th & 9/16th. Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.
Manilla, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.
Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.
DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.
COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED
LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.
Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.
R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is *uniformly* tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.
86, St. James's-street London.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	125		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (surveg)	frigate	26	160		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine (85)	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6	400		W. A. J. Heath
Banterer (79)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop				
Bustard (92)	gun boat	4	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		{Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Chorn (73)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	sc at gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	sc at sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea
Dove (96)	gun boat	2	37	60	James H. Kerr, Master Commanding
Drake (97)	do.	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	125		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			Lieut John Ward
Esk	sc at corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	45	60	H. G. W. Nicolas
Forester (87)	do.	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	115	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut William B. Pauli
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper (store-ship)	sc at ship	4	54	120	W. H. Fawckner, Master Commanding
Highflyer	sc at corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.
Hornet	sc at sloop	17	160	60	W. M. Dowell
Indefatigable	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus (76)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel (69)	do.	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee (82)	do.	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven (84)	do.	5	54	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Melville	depôt ship				
Minden	store ship	4	57		
Nankin	ship	50	400		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Niger	sc at ship	13	230	400	Commodore the Hon. Keith Stewart
Nimrod	sc at gun vessel	6	110	180	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C.B.
Opossum (94)	gun boat	4	43	60	Roderick Dew
Pigue	frigate	40	350		Colin A. Campbell
Plover (88)	gun boat	2	50	60	Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12			Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding
Sans-Pareil	sc at ship	70	600	400	Geo. S. Hand
Slaney (83)	gun boat	3	50	80	A. C. Key, C.B.
Starling (93)	do.	2	50	60	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Staunch (91)	do.	3	30	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Surprise	sc at vessel	4	57	80	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Tribune	sc at frigate	31	340	300	Saml. G. Cresswell
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vessl	3	51	140	Harry E. Edgell
Watchful (78)	gun boat	2	37	40	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Woodcock (73)	do.	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
French.					Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Vrignaud
Capricieuse	corvette	32			d'Abbeville
Catinat	steamer	12			de Ville sur Arce
Dragonne	gun boat	6			Brou
Durance	steamer	12			Trébuchet
Fusée	gun boat	6			de Carpégna
Lily	steamer	4			Borelli
Marceau	do.	8			de Lamotte
Mitraille	gun boat	6			Herranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			Darrès
Némésis	frigate	50			{Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	brig	20			Thierry
Phlégéton	steamer	8			Lévêque
Primauguet	do.	8			Thoyon
American.					
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson
Powhatan	steamer				{Commodore J. Tatnall
Portuguese.					
Amazona	bercha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6	62	150	Chihachoff

N.B—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 21	Adolph van Nassau	Du. bk	411	Meester	Macao	Apr 27	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 22	Robert Henderson	B. ship	552	Cubitt	Hongkong	May 9	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 22	Magnet	A. ship	705	Henry	Swatow	.. 10	Sundries	Nott and Co
.. 22	Isabella Hereus	B. bark	369	Mitchell	Singapore	Mar 16	Wood	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 25	Scotland	B. str.	759	Millman	Fuchau	May 21	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 27	Powhatan	U. s. str			Hongkong	.. 22		
.. 27	Exmont	B. schr	120	Kemp	Hongkong	.. 10	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 28	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	..	Op., &c.	Dent, Beale and Co

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 21	Hafis	Ha. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Ningpo	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 21	Hannibal	Ha. sch	142	Livoni	Ningpo	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Cruiser [H.M.	St st	705	Bythesea	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 24	Aliquis	B. ship	1125	Paine	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 25	Hordelaise	Fr. bk.	273	Lubis	Manila	Tea & Su.	Holliday, Wise and Co
.. 25	John Masterman	B. ship	608	Stewart	Amoy	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 23	Spartan	B. ship	655	Storey	{Hkong, Macao & Whampoa	Tea and Sundries	{Harkort and Co
.. 25	Wild Wave	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Fuchau	Sund.,&c.	Moncrieff, Greve and Co
.. 27	Tartar	A. ship	573	Mix	Hongkong	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aden	May 15	B. str.	813	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	30th inst*
Adolph van Nassau	May 21	Du. bk	411	Meester	Harkort and Co		
Algonquin	May 1	A. bark	649	Gibbs	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	1st prox.
Bailly de Suffren	May 15	Fr. sh.	537	Chenillier	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	31st inst
Beverley	May 15	B bark	403	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Carnatica	Feb 14	B. ship	516	Capon	E Warden		
Cossack	Apr 19	A. bark	580	Ballard	Russell and Co		
Exmont	May 27	B. schr	120	Kemp	Dent, Beale and Co		
Frisia Westphalia	May 20	Ha. bk	459	Peters	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hellespont	May 20	B. str.	336	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Isabella Hercus	May 22	B. bark	369	Mitchell	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Julia	May 1	B. ship	477	Miller	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Justina	May 17	Du bg.	225	Meyer	Gilman and Co	Ningpo	eld 27th
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	423	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co		
Malabar	May 6	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Siemssen and Co		
Maria	May 2	A. ship	397	Bursly	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Saukok	eld 27th
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dudlo	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	290	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Progressive Age	May 9	A. bark	396	Holmes	Russell and Co	Hongkong	eld 27th
Queensberry	May 7	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncrieff, Grove and Co	London	
Robert Henderson	May 22	B. ship	552	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	873	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 25	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co		
Shanghae	May 17	Sp. bg	264	Galdiz	P. J. S. Loureiro		
Sorata	May 12	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Yang-tze	May 28	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent, Beale and Co	Hongkong	1st prox.

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Dunnis Hill, 23rd Dec.; Wellington, 15th do.; Mirage, 9th Feby.; Challenger, 4th March; and Assyrian, 15th do.
From *Liverpool*—Spirit of the Age, 27th Jany.; Stornoway, 24th Febr.; and Bramah, 19th March.
From *Sunderland*—Troas, 15th March. From *New York*—Uranis, 22d Dec.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Highflyer	H M sc-at corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B ..... {Commodore J. Tatnell.. }	250
Powhatan	U s steamer	..	..	..		..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. P. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Fellstone	B. ship	606		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Years ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,491,140	15,272
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,940	17,248
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	35,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,265
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,163
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,262	15,918	416,237	3,570,073	3,986,322	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,323	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	230
1851-52			31,225,000	20,351	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	294
1852-53			38,664,196	24,803	5,334,700	19,965,600	25,300,300	324
1853-54			29,850,188	35,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,343,124	33,211,854	56,373	289,442	20,050,537	20,339,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1856, *to 30th June,* 1857,
Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	34,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,985	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July,* 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.		1857—In 27 ships		12,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,300	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	893	London	734,610	296,696	1,031,310	331
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	356
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	694,900	139,106	744,800	35
.. 13	Anglo Saxon	635	London	635,315	217,393	852,710	631
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	887
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	491,549	1,383,776	52
.. 23	Herculean	530	London	357,700	242,800	600,500	165
.. 25	Invincible	657	London	499,035	242,340	791,195	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	609	London	375,659	333,481	709,170	
Apr 10	Sea Star	590	London	598,381	137,296	735,677	246
.. 15	Chebucto	408	London	173,460	256,233	429,693	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London	454,258	780,888	1,235,146	932
.. 19	Confucius	510	London	447,520	63,859	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London	185,465	557,235	742,700	563

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—In 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do..		1,096,500	1,096,500			620
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do..		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do..		766,748	766,748	18:24		295
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do..	28,375	789,254	817,829	18:25		
Apr 11	Robin Hood	1181	..do..		1,120,828	1,120,828	30:40		290
.. 29	Howqua	581	..do..		491,000	491,000	15:96		
May 8	Silk Rose	519	..do..		506,200	506,200	10:36		500
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do..	56,312	882,749	939,061			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne viâ Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuelle	493	Sydney			392,165

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July,* 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam viâ Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	93
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July,* 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—In 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rhind, str.	322	..do..	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	..do..	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.	700	..do..	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	..do..	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.	750	..do..	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	..do..	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.	750	..do..	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	..do..	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.	700	..do..	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.	330	..do..	190
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	..do..	1,397
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	..do..	1,262
.. 19	Yang-tze, str.	700	..do..	894
.. 27	Aden, str.	812	..do..	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	..do..	234
May 14	Formosa, str.	750	..do..	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.	700	..do..	154

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday,* by CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.